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HERALD CLAIMS VIDELA REGIME 'SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS'

PY121651 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Jul 79 p 10 PY

[James Neilson article "No Enemies on the Right?"]

[Text] The Videla administration is tirelessly denounced by its enemies as "rightwing" and to judge from some of its spokesmen's own lengthy statements it also thinks of itself as rightwing; so much so, in fact, that it seems to be suffering from the delusion that all its critics must be located somewhere on its left. The truth is, however, that it is sailing under false colours. While its rightwing credentials are sparse and do not bear close scrutiny, its claims to belong to the leftwing political family, should it ever care to present them, would be quite convincing.

The political right comes in many shapes and sizes. As rightwingers usually stand for human beings as they are, not as they ought to be, rightwing thought is almost as varied as the human condition itself. Leftwingers, however, are easier to recognize despite their frantic efforts to exaggerate the importance of their internecine squabbles. The only really significant dividing line is the one separating fullblooded totalitarians from social democracts. But they all share the left's basic tenets: They exalt the collective over the individual; they take a dim view of private property; they are keen on "redistributing" wealth (i.e. taking it from its owners and giving it to those they favour); they are enthusiastic builders of social-welfare empires; they think self-reliance to be a form of sin; and they regard those who do not think the way they do as somehow tainted with evil. So too do the members of the Argentine Government. Like leftists everywhere, moreover, they believe themselves better qualified to spend much of a person's income than the person who earns it; they actively encourage egalitarianism; they want bigger and better social welfare; they believe in confiscating private property on dubious pretexts; they hate financiers; they are possessed of a Soviet-style zest for large hydroelectic dams and impressive steel mills; they insist on maintaining a huge but not very healthy state sector of the economy; they retain a monopoly over television stations and a near-monopoly over radio; and they are convinced that the press should help them "educate" the population in their philosophy. Like leftists, they are never so happy as when they are planning brand new social structures or tinkering with the ones they already have their hands on. Like leftists, they are utterly convinced they use their great power over the individual for the common good. Many rightwingers find all this highly objectionable.

The libertarian right, which is becoming increasingly influential in the English-speaking world, is not, needless to say, the only political right. Monarchists can also claim to be rightwingers. But the Videla regime has not the slightest intention of installing a monarchy in Argentina. On the contrary, it is stridently republican and according to legislation it introduced no foreign monarchist can aspire to become an Argentine citizen without renouncing his beliefs. Conservatives who desire a stable social order underpinned by a well-entreched property-owning class can also lay claim to the rightwing label. But a government which refuses to take the measures necessary to halt three-digit inflation, a mortal enemy of any stable property-owning class, for fear of harming the workers is clearly opposed to any stable social order at all, no matter what its rhetorical preferences.

But perhaps Latin American military regimes can be considered a special category of rightwing political forms? In some cases this may be true, but not as far as the Videla administration is concerned. Instead of trying to defend a threatened social order it is striving to give birth to a new one, a revolutionary activity if ever there was one. To this end it is, within the limitations imposed by the prevailing circumstances, pursuing policies the left would, if it were honest enough to give credit where credit is due, wholeheartedly approve.

Many government spokesmen do on occasion berate Marxism with flamboyant verve. So too do many social democrats, although with greater accuracy. The fervour of the government's persecution of some leftist sects is also uninstructive: The history of leftwing affairs is largely the record of the "liquidation" of weaker leftist movements by stronger ones. Anti-Marxist diatribes and the war against leftwing subversion notwithstanding, the government's foreign policy is unmistakeably leftwing. Although from time to time it expresses its solidarity with the "Christian West," it has no qualms at all about making common cause with the "nonaligned" foes of the West, Christian or otherwise. While relations with the U.S. are frigid, those with Cuba are cozy. An unending succession of government pilgrims winds through China, and the Soviet Union remains a valued partner in projects deemed essential for the country's economic development, despite the inability of the Soviet leaders to develop their own vast territory.

The most significant opposition to the government's ideology comes from the libertarian right, not the left. Both the Communist Party (Moscow-line) and the socialist splinters support the government's general approach. Such differences as exist are tactical, superficial quibbles about means rather than ends. Differences with the libertarian right, however, are fundamental. This is not surprising. The regime's arch-enemy is individualism, that is to say personal freedom. It shows no inclination at all to dismantle the vast systems of bureaucratic controls it inherited from its predecessors, and it persists with enthusiasm in restricting personal freedom even in such intimate matters as the choice of the name of one's child, the religious instruction children receive at school, one's sexual mores, one's right to dissolve a failed marriage, and it continually meddles with what adults may or may not read or say. It would, moreover, never dream of doing away with such degrading symbols of state control as identity cards or the need to get "domicile certificates," which entail a request for a police inspection of one's home, for a multitude of purposes. None of these restrictions and controls have any use at all in the battle against leftist subversion. They are, however, very much to the taste of socialists everywhere with their fantasies of well-regulated socially just human beehives. Rightwing lovers of freedom, naturally enough, find them all abhorrent.

Why, then, is the government labelled rightwing? The answer is sadly simple. For decades "rightwing" has been a term of abuse, a synonym for "dirty Fascist" or "stone-age reactionary," while "leftwing" emits a warm "progressive" glow. The government is called rightwing by those who want to insult it, not describe it, and some official spokesmen accept the epithet because they are not sure what they are. Thus we have a strange situation in which government supporters try to silence opponents of their collectivist policies by insinuating they must be leftists, when the reverse is true as a moment's reflection makes clear.

BEAGLE CHANNEL TALKS CONTINUE IN VATICAN CITY

For a Rome ANSA report on the communique released by the Holy See on the status of talks between delegations from Argentina and Chile and Cardinal Antonio Samore on the Beagle Channel dispute, see the Italy and the Vatican section of the 12 July West Europe Daily Report.

SILES SUAZO CLAIMS VICTORY IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

WA130416 London REUTER in English 0206 GMT 13 Jul 79 WA

[Text] La Paz, July 12, REUTER--Leftwing candidate Hernan Siles Suazo today proclaimed himself winner of Bolivia's July 1 presidential election and accused his two rivals of using fraud to try to prevent his election. The latest results, with over 80 percent of the vote counted, gave Mr Siles Suazo's Democratic Popular Unity (UDP) party a slim 25,000 lead over his nearest rival, Victor Paz Estenssoro, head of the center-right National Revolutionary Movement (MNR). The UDP has won 65 percent of the vote, the MNR 33 percent, and the rightwing Democratic Nationalist Alliance of former military strongman Hugo Banzer 13 percent. With none of the candidates likely to gain the mandatory 50 percent needed for direct election to the presidency, Congress will have to choose between the two leading contenders next month. Mr Siles Suazo told a press conference today that there was fraud in the vote counting in the tin mining area of Potosi in the south, as well as in the area around La Paz.

FORGERY IN VOTE COUNT REPORTEDLY PROVEN

PY131605 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Service in Spanish 2225 GMT 11 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The leaders of political groups which participated in the recent elections indicated that they are awaiting the final vote count before engaging in any negotiations which could take place in order to organize the future constitutional government. These remarks were heard after it was officially proven that several vote counts for La Paz Department had been forged. The vote count for La Paz was severely hindered yesterday by the official discovery that 6 vote counts had been forged. The departmental electoral court will investigate the case and state its opinion on the situation which gave rise to an atmosphere of tension among the representatives of political parties present at yesterday's vote count.

BRIEFS

MONETARY RESERVES--Finance Minister Javier Alcoreza indicated that the country's money reserves is $145 million, including the swap credit promised by Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil. [La Paz INFOBOL Dimplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2326 GMT 10 Jul 79 PY]

LEAD-SILVER PLANT--The National Smelting Enterprise (ENAF) and the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) announced that the construction of the lead-silver foundry plant in Potosi began yesterday. The plant will be able to process 24,413 tons of lead and 200 tons of silver per year. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Jul 79 PY]

AGREEMENT WITH USSR--A delegation of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL], headed by its general manager, signed an agreement today with the USSR firm of (Marsten) Exports for the construction of a tin processing plant in Bolivia. The delegation is also trying to interest USSR corporations to cooperate in the mining and metal sectors. [Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 2 Jul 79 PY]

NEW DEFENSE UNDER SECRETARY--The newly appointed defense minister, Gen Ismael Saavedra Sandoval, yesterday swore in the new defense under secretary, Gen Alejandro Arandia Prudencio, who replaces Gen Antonio Tovar Pierola, who will be assigned new duties within the Bolivian Air Force. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 26 Jun 79 p 10 PY]

DANISH AMBASSADOR--Vissing Christenssen yesterday presented his credentials as the new Danish ambassador to military junta president David Padilla. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 29 Jun 79 p 11 PY]

FIGUEIREDO 'DEPLORES' ATTACK ON NEWSPAPER

PY110337 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 10 Jul 79 PY

[Text] In a brief talk with the press, Social Communications Minister Said Farhat said today that President Figueiredo deplored the attack against the Belo Horizonte office of the newspaper EM TEMPO last Sunday. The president added that violence cannot be a valid argument or a political instrument or even a form of repression, and that should repression be necessary it should be applied with due respect for the laws.

Condemnation of Attack

PY111315 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The attack on the newspaper EM TEMPO in Belo Horizonte has been condemned by the president of the republic himself. Any action of this kind, regardless of its origin, must be condemned, President Figueiredo stated. His statement was released yesterday through an official note released by Communications Minister Said Farhat who immediately sent a copy to Minas Gerais Governor Francelino Pereira. The governor immediately ordered his security secretary to take action and investigate the facts.

ISRAELI, ARAB COMMUNITIES WARNED OF 'IMPROPRIETIES'

PY130004 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Jul 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Beyond the Limits"]

[Text] It was to be expected: Shortly after an official PLO representative was accepted in Brasilia, conflict began between some of the Arab and Israeli organizations existing in Brazil. As long as such conflict is restricted to the respective diplomatic or consular missions, everything indicates that Itamaraty will not fail to give them timely warnings regarding the improprieties occasionally involved and about the possible legal and conventional consequences which such improprities may entail. What cannot be allowed is that such wrangles should spread to areas of coexistence between the Arab and Israeli communities which up until now have maintained an irreproachable behavior in Brazil.

As was pointed out by Itamaraty's spokesman regarding the latest incident, "an international debate on the Middle East is going on and it can also take place in Brazil within the appropriate limits, without involving Brazil's internal questions." This is the correct position which the Brazilian society insists on maintaining, since principles, traditions and sentiments inherent in the national personality are at stake.

Warnings were given to both parties. The proper understanding of such warnings is not only a question of good sense or diplomatic tact. The actions of each diplomatic mission does not just reflect their own image, but that of the ideals and political objectives of the country represented.

NUCLEBRAS PRESIDENT SAYS NATION WANTS MORE NUCLEAR PLANTS

PY130050 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Jul 79 p 6 PY

[Excerpt] NUCLEBRAS President Paulo Nogueira Batista affirmed yesterday that Brazil has plans for the acquisition of more nuclear plants, adding that the government did not intend "to have no more than the eight nuclear plants provided for by the agreement with the FRG." Batista declined to reveal if the Brazilian Government's plan provides for the purchase of new reactors from the United States, the FRG or even perhaps from France or Great Britain.

Nuclear Delegation Visiting Bonn

PY131455 Paris AFP in Spanish 2132 GMT 11 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] Bonn, 11 Jul (AFP)--The Brazilian delegation specializing in energy problems was welcomed in this capital today by Erwin Stahl, parliamentary state secretary of the German Federal Ministry for Scientific Research.

The Brazilian delegation is headed by Senator Arnon de Mello and Deputy Jorge Vargas, members of the government party ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] and presidents of the Mines and Energy Commissions in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies respectively. This delegation, which is made up of seven members of ARENA and five of the opposition (MBD) [Brazilian Democratic Movement], arrived in FRG on Monday for a 1-week trip and visited the Nuclear Research Center of Karlsruhe and the Diblis Atomic Plant in the southeastern part of the country.

Before leaving for Vienna on Sunday, the delegation will visit the experimental reactor in Julich, northeast of Aquisgran and the site in Frankfort of the Kraftwerkunion (KWU), the main FRG corporation of the construction and export of nuclear plants.

The Brazilian Government signed a contract for 12 billion marks (some $6 billion) with this corporation in 1975, approved by the Bonn government, for the shipment to Brazil of eight nuclear plants, including a radioactive fuel reprocessing plant and the installation of a uranium enrichment plant. The U.S. Government had vainly tried to put pressure on Bonn to cancel the contract, fearing that it would allow Brazil to manufacture nuclear weapons, and last week, a spokesman of the FRG Economy Ministry confirmed that the contract "is still valid."

REVIVAL OF NATIONAL INTEREST IN ANTARCTICA SOUGHT

PY112136 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Jul 79 P 9 PY

[Excerpt] In order to stimulate Brazilian interest in the Antarctic, lecture on Antarctic studies began yesterday at the Rio de Janeiro engineering club. These lectures will be given by experts and directors of the Brazilian Institute for Antarctic Studies -- IBEA -- among which is the current national adviser General Clovis Ramalhete. The lectures were launched by the president of the association of graduates from the superior war college, Rear Adm Hilton Berutti.

The president of IBEA, Joao Aristides Wiltgen, stated that despite the difficulties experienced in organizing the first scientific expedition to the Antarctic, this expedition was essential to reaffirm Brazil's rights over that region of almost 15 million square kms. According to Wiltgen, the best way to attain this objective is to keep that interest alive and to stimulate it, even though for the time being the country is unable to meet the conditions necessary to send explorers to the Antarctic.

BRIEFS

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION--A Mozambique Government delegation headed by the vice foreign trade minister will arrive in Brazil this week for a 12-day visit to Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Salvador. This is the first delegation sent by Mozambique since its independence in 1975. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Jul 79 PY]

RADIO PROGRAM CONTINUES ATTACK AGAINST ABC DIRECTOR

PY121307 Asuncion Red Privada de Emisoras in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jul 79 PY

[From the Colorado Party Executive Board program: "The Voice of the Colorado Party"]

[Excerpts] It is always pleasant to read juicy editorials such as the one published today--let us make this quite clear--by Caton, the censor, the duty moralist, under the title "Truth Is Not To Blame." And it will be much more pleasant when editorials like this come from people or newspapers which worship truth as a cult--but this is not precisely the case with ABC.

The director-owner of ABC--because we assume that even if he did not write the article, he is responsible for any article published in his newspaper--has overlooked that he himself and his entire domestic and foreign staff are guilty of initiating a press campaign aimed exclusively at confusing the public. Showing great concern over the flood victims, he initiated a fund-raising campaign in which the first donor name listed should have been his: It is easy, Sir, to be generous with other people's money and it is extremely despicable and ruthless to profit from the needs and misfortune of others since your only purpose was--on your knees and confess your guilt, Sir--to increase the number of copies of your newspaper.

When the government had to increase the price of petroleum byproducts, ABC again shouted to the heavens: Caton, the censor, believed this could not happen. The company charged with the import, processing and delivery of this vital product had to be disposed of, because he possibly intended to add this line to his already large number of enterprises which soared under what he regards as the regime. Aren't the young newspaper and its director with regressive mentality satisfied with the immense fortune which converted him into the most powerful businessman, quoting his spokesman and adviser, in our country?

And when the government decided to suspend the newspapers LA TRIBUNA and ULTIMA, he called a meeting of all newspaper directors under the protection of the chief of a diplomatic mission, in his office at 745 Yegros St. All those who attended that meeting, we and he know that he received an offer of assistance or support. Can he tell us, as a man who advocates truth, what his answer was? Is this the loyal, honest, and upright conduct of someone who seeks to moralize the country? For much less, for far much less, he would not only be taken to court in any country but would also be disqualified for life to be the director of any newspaper.

Naturally, the director-businessman will disclose names tomorrow, Saturday or Sunday and he will say that because his newspaper has faith in the country he wants honest people to take part in the government. We wouldn't be surprised to hear that he already has a list of officials who must step down.

This man has long deserved to be gagged but we have other business to attend to. This does not mean that we will sit and passively watch his excesses or any other excesses. And to be absolutely clear: [in Guarani] Neither you nor those members of the accord, nor your advisers will drive us out of office.

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES SUBVERSION, APPEALS FOR CIVILIZED BEHAVIOR

PA122249 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0533 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 12 Jul (LATIN)--Last night the military government denounced here a subversive campaign aimed, it is said, at shattering the unity of the armed forces and creating a climate of tension among Peruvians to frustrate the process of transferring power to civilians scheduled for July 1980. In a lengthy communique, the government affirmed that the violent incident last week were staged to disrupt public order and turn the people against the economic measures adopted. The communique blamed the pro-Chinese "Red Fatherland" political movement for the incidents.

The government referred to daily street incidents caused by some of the nation's teachers who have been striking for 38 days. The incidents are encouraged, it was affirmed, by leftist political organizations. The teachers are demanding salary adjustments, re-hiring of fired teachers and release of their arrested leaders. The government communique appealed to political parties, unions and the media "to act within civilized norms while defending the country's main interest, which is to install permanent democracy."

Meanwhile, the call for a "national strike" made by the Confederation of Workers of Peru (CIP) for Monday, 16 July, to protest the increase in the cost of living continues in force. The communist labor central, the General Confederation of Workers of Peru, has questioned the motives behind the strike, affirming that it was called for political reasons and because of a "yearning to recover the CIP's lost prestige."

Public Relations Office Issues Warning

PY122352 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jul 79 PY

[Communique, dated 11 July 1979, released by the prime minister's public relations office]

[Excerpt] The [word indistinct] of a sector among the teachers reveals the intention of political agitation by groups of the extreme left who, taking advantage of the real economic difficulties of the teachers and other large sectors of the country which the government is gradually solving in accordance with its capabilities, dedicate themselves to a systematic agitation campaign which seriously disturbs public order [words indistinct]

The government confirms to the citizens that it will continue its guiding action within the framework of the political, economic and social objectives which have been repeatedly announced and confirmed. The government will adopt measures suitable to this end, without mistaking the necessary and indispensable calmness it has always maintained in its invariably pluralist concept regarding dissenting points of view among all sectors of the political life of the nation. The government cannot permit any weakness apt to contribute to a breakdown of public order, subversion or any attempt of destabilization which may hinder the achievement of its objectives of economic recovery and power transfer.

The government therefore makes an appeal to all the political sectors of the nation, the labor unions, the news media and the citizens in general who agree first and foremost on depending the permanent interests of the country and on the need to establish a permanent democracy in Peru, to keep their actions within the civilized norms of maintaining public order and respect for private property and the rules of law, in order to gradually find solutions to the old and distressing problems of the country.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND INTERVIEWS EXILED POLITICIAN ON PRESENT REGIME

AU1111111 East Berlin in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[Jochen Preussler interview with Enrique Rodriguez, Executive Committee member of the Uruguay Communist Party, formerly Frente Amplio senator, leading trade union official, cofounder of the World Federation of Trade Unions, now exiled in Prague--date and place not specified].

[Text] Would it be justified to say that the present regime which entered office in 1973 with the rallying cry "stabilization and opening up" and which since has ruled with unheard-of brutality, has reached its goal in these six years?

Enrique Rodriguez answered: "For us communists, 27 June 1973 did not really come as a big surprise. It had become evident during the great political and social contests in Uruguay toward the end of the sixties, the beginning of the seventies, that the popular masses were on the advance, that they had created a strong instrument for the enforcement of their demands in the Frente Amplio alliance, which in addition to communists also comprised socialists and Christian Democrats, trade unionists, patriotic members of the military and members of the bourgeois parties. At the same time there were the Unidad Popular in Chile, the progressive General Torres in Bolivia and the beginnings of an antioligarchical course in Peru. To put it in a nutshell: The oligarchy--the big latifundistas and the bank owners, who are closely linked with foreign capital--together with the multinational and the leading imperialist circles began to worry about their power in Uruguay.

There was a real danger for them that their strategic and economic plans would not materialize, that the advance of the popular masses could not be halted any longer by small corrections in the bourgeois-parliamentarian structure. Hence their counteroffensive under the banner of anticommunism, under the cloak of the struggle against subversion. Hence the Fascist dictatorship. And the rightist military--themselves bound up with this dominating stratum both directly and indirectly, ideologically and materially--performed the coup and the repression in the class interest."

Speaking on the development of the past 10 years, our interlocutor said: "In the meantime the regime has achieved nothing, neither stability nor an 'opening up.' In the economic field, the full liberalization of the market as well as elimination of protection of national industry and consumers was envisaged. State subsidies were rigorously deleted, protective customs duties abolished, the domestic market limited, wages frozen, social payments curtailed, rent control abolished, and so on and so forth. That was the 'great weapon' of Sr Vegh Villegas first economy minister of the dictatorship and mastermind of the 'new' economic course. On the other hand, he wanted to boost the economy by increased agricultural export and foreign investment."

That intention has failed, explains Enrique Rodriguez. Even foreign investment failed to materialize. Uruguay is in an even worse economic crisis than in 1973. Foreign indebtedness doubled. The International Monetary Fund's credit conditions forced upon the country worsened the social position of the population even more. The middle classes, too, who here as in Argentina are very strong, are becoming impoverished. Since 1970, almost 600,000 people emigrated for political, but mainly for social reasons. Real wages have diminished by 51 percent since 1971. Unemployment is at 13 percent. The inflation rate amounted to 45 percent in 1978.

"And the political balance?" was our next question. "It is as frightening as the economic one. Much has been published these days on political oppression, on prisoners, on continuing torture and new arrests," stated the senator and Communist Party official. "I should like to emphasize the following: The dictatorship in Uruguay is more isolated than ever. All Political parties are against it, even the Bourgeois National Party (Blancos--J.P.) and most members of the more rightist Colorado Party. After the ban of the CNT trade union center, it has not been possible to establish a trade union loyal to the regime. Students and intellectuals and now even large numbers of the middle classes are also in the opposition. More and more members of the national bourgeoise are joining them, even small and medium farmers who have run into difficulties due to the manipulation of the big farmers. The church, too, comes out against violation of human rights and social injustice. What remains? Only the few people who are making money on the dictatorship."

"Is it not strange that the regime now talks about the beginnings of an institutionalization" --"It is," said Enrique Rodriguez, "and they even want to pass a 'statute of political parties' before that, to prepare 'elections' in 1981. Obviously such maneuvers are needed--and so far everything looks like an election farce--in order to give the dictatorship the appearance of legality in front of the world public. But even the draft of the 'statute of political parties' unmasks the fraud because most parties--above all those in the Frente Amplio--are to remain banned and the political rights of more than 15,000 members of all political parties in Uruguay who ran for the election in 1966 and 1971, remain forfeited. The regime wants two compliant parties who use the old bourgeois party names of colorados and Blancos. But it cannot find any leader."

In conclusion Comrade Rodriguez emphasized: "The struggle will be continued. In many ways, daily. The dictatorship has not succeeded in smashing the Communist Party, or the Frente Amplio, the CNT trade union center and the United Student movement. Today a higher level of the struggle in Uruguay is at stake, the formation of a 'Frente antidictatorial', a broad front of all opponents to the dictatorship going far beyond the Frente Amplio and agreed in one thing: The toppling of the dictatorship, the granting of democratic liberties and the release of all political prisoners. All depends on our strength and our unity.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN BUYERS--Montevideo, 10 Jul (AFP)--A report released by the Foreign Trade Directorate reveals that the main buyers of Uruguayan products are Brazil with a total of 19 percent. The United States with 17 percent and the FRG with 12 percent. The report, which shows Uruguayan exports during the period 1974-78, indicated that the main purchasers are America and Europe, absorbing 91 percent of the total amount. LAFTA members purchase 60 percent of the total exports to Latin America, of which 52 percent is absorbed by Brazil and Argentina, while the United States purchases 38 percent of the exports to America. In Western Europe the EEC is the main buyer with 75 percent while Eastern Europe absorbs 15 percent. The FRG and USSR are the main buyers. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1423 GMT 10 Jul 79 PY]

AUTO PRODUCTION--Auto production has increased 19.7 percent during the first half of this year in comparison with the same period last year. From January to June 1979, 9,397 units were put in the market. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Jul 79 PY]

ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT-ELECT ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

PA122110 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1651 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[By Miguel Gil]

[Excerpt] Caracas, 12 Jul (EFE)--Ecuadorean President-elect Jaime Roldos, the country's first constitutional president to visit Venezuela in many years, arrived in Caracas today for a 3-day visit. Roldos, president-elect of the other Latin American country which belongs to OPEC, will hold several meetings with his counterpart Luis Herrera Campins. Roldos was received at Simon Bolivar International Airport by President Herrera, Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, and a number of high-ranking foreign ministry officers and Ecuadorean Embassy personnel.

Political circles regard Roldos' visit as particularly interesting since he is the first constitutionally elected Ecuadorean president to visit Venezuela since a de facto regime was established in that country. According to commentators, Roldos' visit is also important to the establishment of better relations between the two nations concerning oil matters. In recent OPEC conferences, Ecuador and Venezuela have held common stances vis-a-vis the Persian Gulf members. Roldos is scheduled to meet Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon tomorrow. Several high-ranking officials of the Venezuelan petroleum company's parent office will attend this round of talks, in which technical cooperation will be discussed.

Roldos will also meet with private sector representatives. Economic experts affirm that this meeting will deal with participation of a number of Venezuelan industries in Ecuador's development. The top leaders of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Venezuela's top business organization, will meet Roldos behind closed doors early on Friday.

ANDEAN MINISTERS TO MEET NICARAGUAN OPPOSITION

PA122350 Paris AFP in Spanish 2251 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 12 Jul (AFP)--The Andean Pact foreign ministers will meet here on Sunday to adopt the next joint steps to be taken on the Nicaraguan crisis, it was learned here today from official sources. The meeting will also be attended by envoys of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction opposed to General Anastasio Somoza. The provisional government agreed last night to meet with the Andean foreign ministers as soon as possible. Venezuelan ambassador to the OAS Hilarion Cardozo, who met yesterday with members of the reconstruction government, will present to the Andean foreign ministers a 26-point document outlining the proposals of the Nicaraguan opposition.

The foreign ministers will also meet with representatives of all Nicaraguan opposition sectors. The Venezuelan Government, which is hosting the meeting, will invite the Sandinist Front, the Broad Opposition Front, the National Patriotic Front, the Higher Private Business Council, the Nicaraguan Human Rights Committee, the Group of 12, University sectors and the archbishop of Managua. President Luis Herrera Campins said that he will also invite the OAS, the regional Inter-American Labor Organization and the Latin American Episcopal Conference.

BRIEFS

SUPREME COURT EXECUTIVE BOARD--The new executive board of the Supreme Court has been elected. Its president is Dr (Belzon) Davila Aguilera; its first vice president, Dr Rafael Rodriguez Mendez; its second vice president, Dr Rene (de Sola); and its secretary, Dr Enrique Sanchez (Rizzo). [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 2 Jul 79 PA]

COSTA RICA

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ENTRY OF U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL

PA121359 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The entry of U.S. Marines into Costa Rica is still pending. Communists will continue opposing their enty into the country because of ideological issues which were discussed until almost midnight yesterday during the Legislative Assembly session. The three Communist [Popular Vanguard Party] deputies held the floor until 2330 last night when the session closed without taking a vote on the entry of U.S. Marines into Costa Rica.

Last night, deputies of the United Peoples Party announced that they would continue talking as long as necessary to prevent the entry of U.S. military personnel into Costa Rica. What was obvious in last night's session, in which United Peoples Party deputies held the floor, was the difference between what Deputy Castillo Morales said and what National Liberation Party deputies said. While the leader of the opposition approved the entry of U.S. military personnel, some of his colleagues are delaying a vote of the issue.

For the first time in the history of the political coalition, pressure was exerted to obtain a vote in favor of granting permission to U.S. military personnel to enter Costa Rica. Since some deputies of the United Peoples Party have agreed on voting according to their parties stand on the entry of the U.S. Marines, and with the support of five deputies of the National Liberation Party, the permission for U.S. military personnel to enter Costa Rica has enough votes for its approval. However, the situation is still confusing because of the delaying tactics being used by some United Peoples Party deputies. Debates on the subject will continue today and no one seems to know when they will end. Deputy Cerdas Cruz said last night that Costa Rica does not have a defense policy and what seems to be a defense policy is nothing more than demagogery.

At the height of last night's session, Deputy Arauz Aguilar stopped the session for almost 1 hour when he announced that Somoza had resinged. Once the rumor had been denied, the deputies continued discussing the entry of U.S. military personnel into Costa Rica. Somoza's private secretary said last night that his boss was sound asleep There was no vote last night to have Public Security Minister Echeverria appear before the Legislative Assembly for a secret meeting because the Communist and National Liberation deputies were opposed to it. In view of this, Minister Echeverria, who had been called to explain matters related to Nicaragua and the entry of U.S. military personnel to Costa Rica, left the Legislative Assembly building. The political debate on the same issues will continue this afternooon.

TORRIJOS, CARLOS ANDRES PEREZ MEET WITH CARAZO ON NICARAGUA

PA122321 Paris AFP in Spanish 2304 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 12 Jul (AFP)--Gen Omar Torrijos and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perex met with President Rodrigo Carazo in the port of Puntarenas this afternoon to discuss the Nicaraguan crisis. Details of the meeting have not been disclosed. The meeting takes place amid increasing rumors about Gen Anastasio Somoza's imminent departure from power.

Meeting With Nicaraguan Junta

PA130133 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 12 Jul (AFP)--A meeting of Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, former Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and members of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua concluded here this afternoon. Details of the meeting have not been disclosed. Torrijos and Perez arrived in Costa Rica unexpectedly and immediately traveled to Puntarenas, 90 km west of San Jose, where President Carazo has been visiting since (?last) week. The meeting was also attended by former Costa Rican President Jose Figueres, Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro, Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria and Public Security Vice Minister Enrique Montealegre.

The provisional Nicaraguan junta was represented by the three members who reside in San Jose--Sergio Ramirez, Violeta de Chamorro and Alfonso Robelo--and Sandinist leader Daniel Ortega, who had so far stayed in Nicaragua. It has also been learned that Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, spoke by telephone with General Torrijos in San Jose. Pastora, who commands Sandinist troops on the southern front on the Costa Rican border, also visited San Jose unexpectedly. Although details of the subjects discussed at the meeting have not been disclosed, observers believe that the meeting dealt with a solution to the Nicaraguan crisis, particularly problems still pending for the reorganization of the Nicaraguan Government and army after Somoza's fall.

GOVERNMENT TO DENOUNCE NICARAGUAN BOMBING DURING OAS DEBATE

PA121917 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier has reiterated that the only solution to the Nicaraguan conflict is the replacement of the Somozist regime. Our country will denounce Nicaragua before the OAS this afternoon because of yesterday's bombing.

[Begin Fournier recording] As everyone knows, the OAS has already received very firm, very decided political pronouncements stating that the only solution to Nicaragua's problem is the immediate and definite replacement of the Somozist regime. Nevertheless, as a result of the aggressions that took place yesterday, we have instructed the Costa Rican ambassador to the OAS, Jose Rafael Echeverria, to denounce the occurrence and present the vigorous protest of the government and people of Costa Rica because of the bombing we suffered yesterday afternoon. The minister of public security has gathered a series of reports related to this bombardment, which we have transmitted immediately via telegraph to Washington to our ambassador, and we have, at the same time, talked to him to give him instructions for this afternoon. [end recording]

Echeverria Visits Border Area

PA121937 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 79 PA

[Text] This morning, Public Security Minister Echeverria Brealey went to the north to inspect the areas where Somozists bombed Costa Rican territory. Here is report from La Cruz by Gina Rebeca Valdes:

[Begin Valdes recording] We are reporting from the border on today's events. Today, we were visited by the minister of public security, Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey, who arrived at Llano Grande International Airport at approximately 0800. Echeverria Brealey first held an important meeting with the colonels and captains deployed in this area. He was accompanied by the vice minister of security, William Azofeifa. After giving instructions and meeting with his security officers and the Costa Rican Civil Guard, he made statements about yesterday's events and the measures the government and the Ministry of Public Security will take to insure the safety of Costa Rica's civilian population. Here is an interview in Guanacaste with Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey.

[Question] What can you say about yesterday's violation of national sovereignty? What measures are being adopted to insure the safety of the Costa Rican people?

[Answer] Since early this morning, I have been visiting with Colonel Munoz, talking with the troops, watching their exercises, and now, we are going to La Cruz and the area that was bombed yesterday in order to obtain proof of these events. We have also taken a series of defensive measures in case this incident is repeated and to repel any aggression.

[Question] Regarding the Legislative Assembly, because as you may have become aware, we are not completely aware here of what is going on in San Jose, have you already requested the Panamanian or Venezuelan governments' support in case of a new invasion?

[Answer] No. As far as I know, no new support has been sought. Of course, this has to be done by the president or the minister of foreign relations. As far as I know, it has not been done yet. Yesterday, the Legislative Assembly did not approve the motion to allow the U.S. helicopters to return here. Possibly they will continue with the (?debate) today.

[Question] Concerning the Venezuelan canberras that were here on one occasion. Is their presence no longer warranted to intercept any Nicaraguan National Guard planes? We have heard that he [Somoza] has received six more.

[Answer] I repeat that this is a decision that will have to be made by the president and the foreign minister. The canberras are not adequate for this mission because they are bombers and not interceptors. What I would [words indistinct] these interceptor planes.

[Question] What country could supply us with this type of plane?

[Answer] Well now, there could be many. This would be a problem of negotiation between [words indistinct].

[Question] During this inspection visit, are you going to visit the civilian population? Are you going to solicit statements? What is the purpose of your visit here?

[Answer] Mr Peralta and Mr Ramirez have been here since yesterday gathering all the necessary information and have already sent most of it to the OAS for this afternoon's debate.

[Question] What measures are going to be taken in La Cruz? Are you going to evacuate the civilian population, or are they going to remain?

[Answer] For the time being, we have not thought of evacuating La Cruz. We have thought of keeping people out of the areas of San Sapote, Las Vueltas and all those areas on the border.

[Question] Regarding the situation...why do you think the Costa Rican Government is a little difficult [as heard] in accepting international support, regarding the arrival of planes to repel any attack? I believe that Costa Rica, since we have a civil guard and are not a military country, cannot respond to an air or land invasion by the Nicaraguan National Guard. Do you think that action is being taken too slowly? Don't you think action should be a little quicker?

[Answer] I believe that [word indistinct] should observe a more open, more understanding attitude and I hope it will begin today. [end recording]

Nicaraguan Planes Continue Bombing

PA122306 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2200 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Gina Valdes telephone report from northern border--live]

[Text] Nicaraguan National Guard planes today continued to overfly the Cabalzeta, Las Vueltas and Sonzapote area throughout the day. At this time two National Guard planes are firing shells and [words indistinct] push-pull planes and a helicopter are dropping incendiary bombs. The incendiary bombs are falling on Penas Blancas. The aircraft are apparently trying to destroy the bridges over the Las Vueltas and Cabalzeta rivers. The Civil Guard is stationed in strategic points protecting the people's security.

Regarding the evacuation of residents, there is still a small group of persons here. We also have reports that when Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria was touring the area this morning, planes overflew and dropped bombs. We journalists (?can confirm) the constant violation of national sovereignty. The Nicaraguan objective is apparently the destruction of the bridges. Colonel [name indistinct], who arrived from the bombing area, told us that the bridges are still intact because the planes are flying so high that the bombs are unable to hit the bridges.

Sandinist spokesmen indicated that the planes are not flying lower because they are afraid of 50-caliber machinegun fire which could hit them. The planes are dropping bombs but they have been unable to hit their targets. Yesterday their target was the Red Cross station, as was reported this morning by Francisco Peralta, legal adviser of the Public Security Ministry. Here in La Cruz there is complete calm among residents. People who had been evacuated from Las Vueltas and Sonzapote are at a school here. They are taking refuge here until the tense situation in the border area changes.

RED CROSS TO MAKE DAILY AID FLIGHTS TO MANAGUA

PA122317 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2200 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The International Red Cross has established a new air bridge between Juan Santamaria International Airport in San Jose and Las Mercedes International Airport in Managua to help victims of the Nicaraguan civil war. Yesterday, an International Red Cross delegate arrived to work as coordinator between the two Central American nations. Airplanes will leave at 0700 and 1300 every day from Costa Rica to Managua. The International Red Cross is purchasing rice, beans, sugar, salt and other products in Costa Rica to take to Nicaragua.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF CIA PLOT TO KILL SOMOZA

PA122029 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1807 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Government today denied any knowledge of an alleged CIA plan to kill Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle and his son. Presidential Information Secretary Col Rafael Flores Lima told this agency that the Salvadoran regime has never heard of any such plan and that, therefore, all versions implicating this country in actions connected with other republics are groundless. He reiterated that El Salvador respects the principle of nonintervention and that this doctrine is being implemented in Nicaragua's case. According to the rumors circulating in Central America in connection with an alleged CIA plot to kill Somoza, the plot has been reviewed with the governments of El Salvador and other countries in the area.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST COMMUNIST THREAT

PA121740 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1635 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government said today that it is ready "to smash any attempt at Communist interference in our country." Carlos Toledo Vielman, public relations secretary of the presidency, said that Central America is facing the danger of "Marxist enthronement." [entronizacion Marxista] Although he did not directly mention the case of Nicaragua, the official said that at the present time, there is concern among the region's sectors "in the face of the totalitarian threat." Guatemala's defense is the responsibility of all Guatemalans who do not want our liberty to be replaced by slavery," he said. In addition, Toledo Vielman stated that "we must not ignore the fact that at this crucial hour, the unity of all Guatemalans is a determining factor."

NICARAGUA

U.S. INTERVENTION OPPOSED BY OAS OBSERVER

PA122020 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 12 Jul 79 p 8 PA

[Report by Antonio Graell]

[Text] "In my opinion, Latin America is a natural zone of influence for the United States and in view of the deterioration of its power in other latitudes, the United States has returned to this hemisphere to insure [its grip on] it. Nicaragua is now at the center of this strategy and no one should be surprised by U.S. efforts to destabilize, curb or eliminate a revolutionary movement it does not control," OAS Civilian Observer Commission member Dr Carlos A. de Diego S. told us in an exclusive interview shortly after his recent return from Nicaragua.

Asked his opinion on a unilateral U.S. intervention in Nicaragua, he responded that such an action should not be permitted because it violates the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of another state as established in international law and in the UN and OAS charters.

He added: "In the area of international affairs, intervention represents a negative action with serious consequences for peace and security in the area and the Latin American hemisphere." Dr De Diego stressed: "Peace and security will never be achieved through intervention."

The diplomat, who represented Panama at the OAS Civilain Observer Commission finally noted: "The international community should vigorously oppose any attempt at intervention in Nicaragua. It should let the Nicaraguan people freely choose their destiny, their government and their economic and social system without any type of foreign interference so they may enjoy freedom, peace and stability. There have been too many years of hard fighting and bloodshed to let foreign interests intervene and trample on the Nicaraguan people's aspirations for freedom and democracy now that the moment of popular victory is near at hand."

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE NOTES TORRIJOS-PEREZ-CARAZO MEETING

PA130257 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0230 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Jul (LATIN)--The Nicaraguan Government released a communique tonight reporting that Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and Panamanian Army Chief Omar Torrijos are holding a meeting in Puntarenas, Costa Rica, "planning to bolster their support in manpower, arms and money" for the Sandinist rebels.

The latter undertook a revolutionary movement a month ago to overthrow Gen Anastasio Somoza's administration and, after occupying more than 30 cities and townships, they are now claiming victory. However, government spokesmen said tonight that President Somoza will never resign unconditionally.

RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT JUNTA REISSUES PLATFORM

PA121723 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Following is apparently a reissue of the political program issued by the reconstruction government junta on 28 June 1979; sections 2-4 appear to be additions to the previous program]

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction speaks. After 45 years of genocidal Somozist tyranny and continuous struggle by the Nicaraguan people--struggle which in recent times has achieved high levels of patriotism and political awareness--of sacrifice and heroism, of organization and political-military mobilization, executing a popular and national revolution with its own and original characteristics following the example and thought of Sandino, the time has come for national liberation and for the task of forging the new Nicaragua.

The genocide against our people and the destruction of our cities by the Somozist dictatorship, the suffering of the civilian population due to criminal bombardment, the heriosm of Sandinist fighters and popular masses, the efforts of all sectors of the nation in the struggle against the dictatorship, the death toll and the thousands of martyrs and heroes who have fallen in the battle for justice and liberty commit the entire Nicaraguan family to the reconstruction, development and political, economic, social, moral and cultural transformation of the fatherland.

With this patriotic commitment in mind, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, [word indistinct] of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], has drawn up its government program, which responds to popular aspirations for which all of Sandino's nation struggles.

This government program will be executed during the provisional period of national reconstruction and establishes the bases of a new Nicaragua and a democratic state of social justice which initiates a revolutionary and nationalist process of deep transformations that will give full participation to all sectors of the nation in the political structures, in national reconstruction, in the overall development of the nation and in the humanistic transformation of Nicaraguan society. In summary, the contents of this program are described in four fundamental areas:

1. A political area whose main aspects include the commitment on the part of the government junta to:

1.1 Install a regime of democracy, justice and social progress in which there is full guarantee for the right of all Nicaraguans to political participation and universal suffrage. It is based on a state organization that will be comprised of an executive branch, a legislative branch through a council of state comprised of 33 members from the nation's broadest political and military sectors and a judiciary branch;

1.2 Guarantee the full exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

1.3 Organize a new army comprised of the combatants of the FSLN, the soldiers and officers who served honestly and patriotically in the face of the plans of the dictatorship and those who joined the struggle to overthrow the Somozist regime; and

1.4 Observe an independent foreign policy that relates our country with all nations that respect self-determination and just and mutually profitable economic relations;

2. An economic area whose basic objectives, in addition to attending to the needs of the nation's emergency and reconstruction, will pursue the following fundamental aspects:

2.1 External transformation in key sectors of the economy, such as the financial system, agrarian reform, organization of domestic and foreign commerce and the necessary changes in the rural and urban areas;

2.2 Organization of a mixed economy in which a state area with social property of precise extent and clearly delimited characteristics, a private area and a third area characterized by joint investment and coordinated by the public and private sectors will coexist;

2.3 Creation of an office dealing with state and social property and action;

2.4 Compliance with foreign debt commitments and, at the same time, reorganizing and renegotiating its terms;

2.5 Accepting international donations not subject to conditions or limitations that harm national dignity or sovereignty, the use and destination of which will be subject to the strictest control;

2.6 Substantial adjustment in the organization and operation of the private financial system with the depth and proceedings that are necessary;

2.7 Promotion of foreign investment orientated toward playing a complementary role with domestic efforst. For this, clear lines will be established regarding its treatment, acquiring of [word indistinct], industrial property and so forth; and

2.8 Guarantees and full respect for properties and activities of the private sector that are not directly affected by the measures set forth in this program;

3. A social area whose main objective will be that of opening to all Nicaraguans the true possibility of improving living standards through the establishment of a policy that will tend to eradicate unemployment and that will guarantee the right to housing, health, social security, efficient public transportation, education, culture, sports and [word indistinct]. It will be a regime of economic austerity in view of the state of destruction in which the Somozist regime has left the nation. But it is sought to implement specific action in the following social areas;

3.1 Jobs and family income;

3.2 Nutrition, which contemplates the creation of a single national health system;

3.3 Education, where measures will be implemented to reform the objectives and contents of national education; and

3.4 Housing, where a true urban reform will be undertaken as emergency programs are implemented for the reconstruction of homes in the zones affected by the genocidal bombardments of the Somozist dictatorship; and

4. Finally, an area of institutional reorganization whose fundamental objective will be the rationalization of the functions of the public administration, preventing an excessive bureaucracy while establishing an economic and social system that will assure the execution of the programs and projects of the Government of National Reconstruction.

NATIONAL GUARD CLAIMS VICTORIES, DENIES BOMBING COSTA RICA

PA122137 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2004 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan National Guard today announced victories by its troops over the Sandinists on various fronts and also denied that its air force had bombed Costa Rican territory. Meanwhile, President Anastasio Somoza met this morning with his cabinet and managers of autonomous state institutions. An official source reported that they discussed a way to activate the entire state apparatus, which has been paralyzed since early June due to the war.

Regarding the San Jose government's charge that Costa Rican territory was bombed yesterday, the National Guard said that the charge was a trick to hide Costa Rica's complicity with the Sandinist Front on the eve of a new OAS meeting on Nicaragua in Washington. Spokesmen of the Somozist army said that if there is no new "invasion by Communist mercenaries" from Costa Rican soil, its troops will have "cleaned" southern Nicaragua of rebels in less than 72 hours. One month ago the guerrillas launched a heavy attack on that border region in a second attempt to reach the city of Rivas where they want to install a Government of National Reconstruction Junta.

Regarding Masaya, which has been held by the insurgents for several weeks, the guard said that the military situation there will become clear in 48 hours. "Our advance [in Masaya] is slow but sure and we already hold important strategic positions," a military source said. Masaya is located about 30 km east of Managua.

It has also been reported that the Nicaraguan Government is analyzing information dealing with an airplane that was supposedly chartered by the International Red Cross and that, instead of transporting food and medicine to the Nicaraguan people, was bringing weapons and supplies for the Sandinist Front. The war materiel was apparently being sent to Nicaraguan rebels by the Palestine Liberation Organization and Fatah. A National Guard source commented that its troops have run into problems with the Red Cross in various parts of the country because the Sandinist guerrillas hide behind its emblem and flag. He complained that when Red Cross workers pick up wounded Sandinists, the workers turn over the Sandinists' weapons to rebel commanders instead of the authorities. Somozist troops have been attacked from Red Cross vans and ambulances on several occasions, the military source added.

Other military sources indicated that owners of private airplanes in Chinandega Department, most of which are used for agricultural tasks, have formed a civil defense air force to protect their property. Two of those planes yesterday pursued a Sandinist Cessna 310 which appeared in the area and had to flee, the official sources reported. The National Guard reported that it had inflicted 14 casualties on a guerrilla column between Villanueva and Somotillo in Chinandega Department. It said that it had confiscated weapons of various calibers, ammunition and farm tools for digging trenches.

In Managua, meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Congress has been unable to meet because of a lack of a quorum. The meeting scheduled for today was postponed until tomorrow. Reliable government sources here reported today that U.S. Embassy Political Attache John Martin and perhaps the commercial attache will return to their country at any moment. According to the sources, new U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo, who has still not presented his credentials, confirmed that the two officials "maintained a flow of erroneous information" on the Nicaraguan situation. Meanwhile, the Sandinist radio today appealed to National Guard officers and soldiers to desert, warning them that they can still save their lives and win a place in the popular rebel army.

SANDINIST COMMANDER CERO VIEWS MILITARY SITUATION

PA130245 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Mario Velasquez 12 July interview with Eden Pastora, Commander "Cero," "Somewhere in Nicaragua"--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Commander Eden Pastora, in your function as commander in chief of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), could you tell our audience in Panama about the military situation on the battlefields? There are conflicting reports from various information media, and in some respects our people are confused about the military situation.

[Answer] Well, the military situation could not be better. Somoza virtually admitted his military defeat when he said that he was like a tied donkey fighting a tiger. He has always been a donkey. That he has admitted it now is something new. In Matagalpa, Masaya, Esteli, Leon, Jinotepe, Diriamba and Rivas, we are in complete control. We are still fighting in Managua's districts. With regard to Rivas, we have taken the city twice, and it was destroyed by air attacks using 250- and 500-kg bombs. The city is in ruins, worse than Managua was after the earthquake. There are no people in Rivas. What we are holding now is not the city, because we are not interested in holding ruins; we control the rural areas such as Tola, Nancimi, Belen and Potosi--all the northern part of Rivas Department.

In the southern part we control Ostayo, Sota Caballo, Sapoa and Penas Blancas as well as an area we are extending toward the Pacific. We are advancing slowly and painfully in Rivas so that, together with Ezequiel's forces in Rivas, we can corner Commander Bravo in Sibalsa, La Virgen, a town between Rivas and the border and apply the hammer-and-anvil principle. We will fight him on two fronts. This is as far as the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front, which is directly under my command, is concerned.

[Question] Excuse me, but what you are saying about the southern front is very important, because it is precisely there where the reports from international news agencies say that there is a stalemate, that the front is practically static and that the Sandinist forces have not attained their objectives. Therefore, what you are saying is very important. I want to emphasize the fact that it is precisely there where most of the contradictions lie.

[Answer] As you may have noticed, we are fighting constantly. As a matter of fact, we have caused Somoza an important loss on the southern front. We annihilated all of the "Goose-10" patrol commanded by the third in command on the southern front. A single survivor refused to surrender. He fought to the end and we had to finish him off with a [words indistinct]. Now we are advancing slowly but surely. It is not true that we are bogged down. We are confronting Somoza's 2,000 best men. The Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front is facing the best Somoza troops, because Somoza knows that if we liberate Rivas, in this corridor, we will automatically install the government. That is to say, the southern front is important, both politically and militarily. Somoza has deployed his best troops here.

[Question] Regarding the fact that the Sandinist forces seem to be trying to surround Managua, taking a series of towns around the capital, does this follow a plan to take the capital?

[Answer] Definitely. The strategy is to take Managua. In order to do this, we are already fighting in Tipitapa, located some 11 to 15 km from Managua. We are fighting in Sabana Grande, where we have delivered the hardest blow. Nicaragua is one big battlefield. We are fighting everywhere, but where we have delivered the hardest blows these days is in Sabana Grande, a scant 30 km from Managua, on the road to Leon, where we seized a Sherman tank, 2 light tanks, 3 armored cars, 15 or 20 .30-caliber machineguns, 5 .50-caliber machineguns and large amounts of ammunition. The boxes have the marking: "Alliance for Progress, Interior Ministry, Guatemala." That is what the Alliance for Progress supplied, and this is part of the Guatemalan arsenal at the disposal of genocidal Anastasio Somoza so that he can continue massacring the people.

We also learned to our regret that the United States--we do not want to fight the United States but it seems it wants to fight us--is helping the tyrant to the last. This is painful to know, and we are denouncing this to the civilized countries of the world, the countries that support freedom and are with us. We must inform the world that during these past few days the United States has sent Somoza over 115 transport planes carrying the deadly weapons which today still continue to bring death to men, women and children. These weapons are used to annihilate the people and destroy cities.

[Question] Commander, you say that the United States, even though it supported the OAS decision asking for Somoza's resignation and even though it is making diplomatic efforts for Somoza's ouster, in spite of this, the United States is giving Somoza military aid. If Somoza is receiving all this military aid, why does he not seem to be winning in the fighting but, on the contrary, in a worse military situation, as was said yesterday by foreign military experts living in Managua?

[Answer] Look, this is the situation: Somoza's problem is no longer a lack of weapons. No matter how many arms he receives from the United States, they will serve only to make the Nicaraguan people suffer more from the destruction of cities, the death of women and children and the terror of war. This will be the result of the weapons shipments which, even today, the United States continues to send to Somoza. His problem is a lack of men. He does not have the men to use these weapons and, what is worse, the problem is a lack of morale. The National Guard does not have high morale. It is demoralized, it does not want to fight. It is easily defeated--well, not so easily, but it is not the old National Guard used to repressing a defenseless people, to beating drunks and unarmed men. This is not the old Somozist guard. It is a guard which is getting back the medicine it has administered to us for the past 45 years. It is an army that has suffered. I believed that the United States would not give direct aid to Somoza, but it is painful to admit that, even today, it continues to give him direct assistance.

[Question] In a statement yesterday, Somoza's regime--I do not remember if it was Somoza himself--said that in the areas liberated by the Sandinist Front, such as Leon, Matagalpa and many others, the Sandinist Front is establishing local communist-style governments with revolutionary councils and taking similar measures. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] Look, the truth is that wherever we are in control, and where we are gaining control, we are installing democratic governments with real popular representation. To Somoza, this is communism. Wherever the people express their will , that is communism to Somoza. For him democracy is totalitarianism. Command must be centralized in one person. If he imposes his will, that is democracy. Only when his will is followed, then it is democracy. That is to say, when there are popular representatives, when he sees the workers, peasants, industrialists, students and intellectuals representing all the people and ruling all the people, he says that is communism. We believe that is true democracy, and this is what we are doing in all the cities we control which, by the way, are the most important cities. We also control most of the country.

[Question] Commander, we know that in the political and diplomatic field, one of the requests presented by the United States is the expansion of the government junta with two or more well known conservative representatives. What is your opinion about this, as commander in chief of the Sandinist armed forces?

[Answer] Look, this is being handled by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. If I am asked to give a personal opinion, I believe that the junta represents all sectors that have participated in the anti-Somoza struggle, in the liberation struggle, such as the Broad Opposition Front (FAO) represented by Alfonzo Robelo. The conservatives, that is, the honest wing of the Conservative Party which never accepted Somoza, are represented by Mrs Violeta Chamorro. The FAO is represented by Sergio Ramirez. The FSLN is represented by Commander Daniel Ortega, and the United People's Movement is represented by Hassan. Therefore, we believe that all true anti-Somoza forces are represented there. However, the last word is with the FSLN National Directorate and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. We accept their decisions and are confident that they will handle the matter in the best way possible.

[Question] Commander Cero, regarding the future of Somoza's National Guard, what is your opinion on the situation of this armed institution under the new administration?

[Answer] Well, Somoza's guard is intimately involved in genocide. It includes many criminals. We will give them the chance to leave and let us live in peace. They have killed enough people already. We do not want them to kill any more of us, and we do not want to keep on killing. We have shown great maturity by capturing our enemies and turning them over to the Costa Rican authorities.

We even attend their wounded in the field and, since we cannot give them medical assistance and it is our duty to assist wounded prisoners, we turn them over to the Red Cross. Today in war and tomorrow in peace, we shall act accordingly with great maturity. We do not want to kill for the sake of killing. If we kill, it is to defend ourselves and to attain freedom.

When we defeat the enemy we shall give them, those who are not with us or do not want to help in the reconstruction, the chance to leave for wherever they please. We shall reincorporate the healthy part of the National Guard into a true army that will defend the interests of the people and not the interests of the Somoza family. We shall explain to them how they have been used. We shall explain to them how they have been turned from men into beasts and that it is our task to turn them into men again, men such as a "Cucaracho" or "Rattlesnake" and others who are real killers. They have been turned into madmen. With the best part of the army and the Sandinist forces, we shall impose peace and order and from this we shall create an armed force, a National Guard or Sandinist army. This will be decided by the Government of National Reconstruction. From the two factions we shall forge an armed force that will guarantee peace, order, freedom and democracy in Nicaragua.

[Question] Commander, I believe that you are aware that one of the main concerns in the international community is the fear that the Sandinist movement may follow the process of the Cuban revolution and that a similar communist government will be installed in Nicaragua. I am asking this frankly because there is real concern. I believe that this interview could be an opportunity to define your position, personally at least, on this matter.

[Answer] Revolutions are never alike. The Nicaraguan revolution has its own characteristics. I do not think that it will lead to Marxism-Leninism for many reasons. The Sandinist Front is pluralistic. The war we have waged is not ideological; our war has been anti-Somozist. What we promise is free elections. We are aware of this and guarantee it. We shall hold absolutely free elections. If the people want a communist government, we must respect their will. If the people want a social democratic government, we must respect the will of the people. If they want a conservative or liberal government, we shall give it to them. Our task is to respect the will of the people. This is why, if I have to fight again I will do so, but the will of the people must be respected. This was the wish of those who died in this struggle and the wish of those of us who will continue to fight and die. We cannot disappoint those who fell for this ideal--the ideal of being free and having free elections and having the will of the people respected.

We are a Catholic people. Our people are traditionally attached to their land, homes and property. No matter how much we might want to impose Marxism-Leninism, we are not in an economic position to allow it. We are an agricultural nation, and we must first develop our agriculture. We must become industrialized in the cities, create a real working class and give culture and education to the people. We are still very far from establishing the conditions that would allow the creation of a Marxist or Communist government in Nicaragua. I do not think we are close to that.

We have Somoza's property, which we will nationalize. With this we have enough for 20 or 30 years or revolution without having to touch private property. Therefore, the owners of the San Antonio sugarmill, the owners of textile factories and the industrialists have nothing to worry about. We need a long time to put into production what has been idle for a long time--Somoza's property--which has been hoarded by Somoza and has not been used. Here we have a rich country, Nicaragua, but it is the poorest in Latin America. We shall progress, we shall make a revolution and, as I said, each revolution has its own characteristics. At any rate, what we need is a new Nicaragua and not a second Cuba.

[Question] I have been told that there are Cubans in your ranks.

[Answer] No, never. Somoza has been saying this for the past 15 years. Cuba has been very careful in this respect. We, too, have been very careful because, politically, it is not advisable. Somoza has been saying for 15 years that there are Cubans here and there. He sees Cubans in his shirt sleeves or even in his soup. One of our planes fell not long ago. It was piloted by one of our companions, [words indistinct] is one of them and another a pilot whose name escapes me. All of them are Nicaraguans. The National Guard said that Manuel Guerra was in the plane with three Cubans. Can you imagine? Manuel Enrique Guerra with Cubans! That is like mixing water with oil.

AFP REPORTS U.S. RECOGNITION OF JUNTA 'APPEARS NEAR'

PA131249 Paris AFP in English 1219 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, July 13 (AFP)--Recognition of the Sandinista rebels' provisional government by the United States and several Latin American countries appeared to be near today judging from the intensity of diplomatic activity in the past 24 hours.

Once again, the government of President Anastasio Somoza was repudiated by the community of American nations yesterday at a meeting of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS).

A long, confused speech by Gen Somoza's representative, Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, was interrupted several times and served only to increasingly isolate the regime that now counts only the theoretical support of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

Argentina called at the meeting for "any action" of "pacification" in Nicaragua.

The U.S. is almost ready to recognize the rebels' government, based in Costa Rica, according to diplomatic sources here.

Washington has no other choice, they say, although such recognition will be hard to swallow for the former protector of the Somoza regime.

The administration of U.S. President Jimmy Carter remains concerned about a final point, the future of the pro-Somoza National Guard and the incorporation of officers of the guard into the Nicaraguan army.

The government program made public in San Jose by the Government of National Reconstruction foresees guard officers' being reinstated in the new army under certain conditions. Those given such treatment would be officers who "demonstrated honest and patriotic conduct in the face of corruption, repression and compromise (with the dictatorship)."

The U.S. also demands as a condition for recognition that the future army be headed by a career officer rather than a Sandinista guerrilla leader, the same sources said.

Washington is said to support the candidacy of General Julio Gutierrez, a career soldier not tied to the Somoza regime, who in 1965 was deputy commander of the OAS intervention forces in Santo Domingo.

Rumors are circulating here about a possible bloodless coup to be carried out by high-ranking National Guard officers. According to the rumors, the officers would seize Gen Somoza and send him abroad before negotiating a ceasefire with the Sandinistas, an indispensable condition prior to establishment of a provisional government.

The Sandinista Front remains divided on the issue of the guard. The Tercerista Faction, based outside Nicaragua, is prepared to discuss the matter with special U.S. Ambassador William Bowdler, while Sandinistas inside Nicaragua refuse to make any concessions on it.

Observers here suggested the possibility that the U.S. position might become tougher after another unfruitful meeting by U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo and President Somoza, who reportedly maintained unacceptable conditions regarding financial aspects of his departure.

An announcement of the recognition of the provisional government by several Latin American countries might come soon from San Jose, Costa Rica. Foreign ministers of the nations of the Andean Pact--composed of Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia--meet there today to discuss the situation in Nicaragua.

That meeting follows talks this week in Costa Rica by Mr Bowdler and official representatives of Panama and Venezuela. Calling those talks "very positive," a Sandinista government spokesman said there that the end of the Somoza regime was "a question of hours."

Meanwhile at Puntarenas, on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica, members of the rebels' provincial government met with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and Omar Torrijos, former premier of Panama who is considered his country's strongman.

Gen Somoza accused the three of them and Cuban Premier Fidel Castro of plotting a "diabolical conspiracy" against Nicaragua.

SANDINISTS REPORTEDLY SUSPEND PLANS FOR NEW OFFENSIVES

PA121755 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1620 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] An intercepted rebel radio broadcast has revealed that the rebels have suspended plans for new offensives until they can consolidate their positions. They control all cities and towns west of Managua with the exception of the capital city.

Reporters said they had seen [T-28] assault planes yesterday at Managua airport and a reliable source told them that four similar units--propeller planes--had already been delivered to Somoza. The source said that it was not known where the planes had come from, but it is believed it was from the neighboring Republic of El Salvador, which, like Nicaragua, is ruled by a military regime.

The National Guard, the president's army, has only two T-33 jets equipped with rockets and machineguns, four helicopters from which bombs can be dropped and two twin-engine DC-3's equipped with machineguns.

FSLN BULLETIN REPORTS CAPTURE OF EL SAUCE

PA121958 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1901 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Sandinist National Liberation Front Press and Propaganda Commission Bulletin issued 12 July]

[Text] This morning, squads of the Col Santos Lopez Brigade seized the city of El Sauce, a strategic enclave located between the cities of Esteli and Leon. Eighty Somozist guards commanded by the kid [El Chiguin] of the Basic Infantry Training School surrendered to our forces. We recovered over 100 Galil, Garano and M-16 rifles as well as a great quantity of ammunition and military equipment.

In his crazy attempt to stop the people's victory, dictator Somoza yesterday ordered the bombing of the heroic city of Rivas, 109 km south of Managua, causing destruction among the civilian population. One of the Somozist rockets fell on a little school full of refugees, killing several civilians, including two children.

However, our comrades are remaining firm in the positions conquered in that city. Yesterday, they struck another blow at the enemy infantry, inflicting a considerable number of losses and recovering arms, ammunition and military equipment.

In Managua, organizational activity of civil defense and people's militias committees is increasing constantly in all districts with the decided support of the population.

At noon yesterday, a people's militia unit captured two bodyguards of Minister Orlando Montenegro Meorano. They are offering information about the crimes committed by Montenegro, founder of the Mano Blanco, and certain reports about missing peasants.

In addition, 3 nights ago in the home of the dictator's mistress, Dinora Sampson, a militia unit recovered all the weapons that were there.

We will go to the end, until we have cleared our skies of the black night of Somozism. Long Live the People's Sandinist Rebellion! Free Fatherland or Death! Fatherland or Death, We Will Win! [Date] 12 July.

RADIO SANDINO ON AMBUSH, ARMS SEIZURE, SOMOZIST DESERTIONS

PA121547 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Sandinist forces ambushed a Somozist convoy near La Paz Centro and (?killed) 50 Somozist guards. The National Guard Legal and Public Relations Office conceals this information from the mothers, wives and other relatives of those who are sacrificing to defend the cadaver of the 46-year-old genocidal regime.

Both Aquiles (?Aranda Escobar) and Col Felix Sanchez, who are in charge of this office, pretend to ignore revealing data in connection with the number of weapons the Sandinist forces seize daily from Somozism, which the former defeat time and time again.

In the ambush of the Somozist convoy in La Paz Centro, on the road to Leon, our forces seized 2 .50-caliber machineguns, 30 .30-caliber machineguns, 25 Garand rifles, 2 armored vehicles, 1 small tank, a large amount of ammunition and other military equipment.

Meanwhile, two Somozist captains and one lieutenant finally realized that the Somozist regime is about to disappear from Nicaragua's sociopolitical scene and have sought asylum in a foreign embassy in Managua. At this point we only know the full name of one of those three officers. He is Capt Hugo Lopez, and one of the others is named Henriquez. We salute the decision made by those three officers who have turned their backs on Somoza, who is dedicated to killing our people and destroying our cities.

Meanwhile, 1 officer and 10 Somozist guardsmen were killed by a Sandinist artillery shell, which also destroyed their trench. The officer's name was (Ganso) Diez, and he was the third in command at La Virgen. The operation took place between La Virgen and Sapoa, where our forces have been constantly harassing the local garrison.

PRESIDENCY ANNOUNCES MEASURES FOR TRANSMISSION OF NEWS

PA130248 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Jul 79 PA

[Press Communique No 22 issued by Press and Information Secretariat of Nicaraguan Presidency on 12 July--read by announcer]

[Text] The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic notifies the public, particularly foreign correspondents, that in order to facilitate the transmission of messages via telex, the General Directorate of Telecommunications and Post Office has decided to install this service in Room 840 of the Intercontinental Hotel in Managua beginning 13 July.

Regarding the transmission of messages via telephone, it announces that direct dialing service is suspended beginning today. All telephone communication will therefore have to be made through the operator.

Regarding television transmissions via microwave or satellite, a special official will provide this service in the Channel 6 offices.

Managua, 12 July 1979

COMMENTATOR SCORES U.S. HANDLING OF SKYLAB INCIDENT

FL121334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Jul 79 FL

[Gilberto Caballero Almeida commentary for PRENSA LATINA]

[Text] The former symbol of what U.S. science tried to hold up to the world as an example of their supremacy in the field of space emitted its last sign of life over the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Angola. As was expected, the immense 85-ton module tumbled down when it hit the earth's atmosphere and continued its orbit southward and then to the final area where it fell. This means that some fragments fell down south of the city of Capetown, South Africa and others did so off the east coast of the African Continent. There is also the probability that certain pieces have fallen in the central Australian desert. Humanity in general is relieved that the deadly rain did not cause the damage which potentially could have occurred.

Nevertheless, this relief cannot justify the irresponsibility shown by the U.S. Government in putting a ship of that magnitude into orbit without the necessary security measures. Over the 2,280 days that Skylab orbited the earth, circling the earth 34,981 times, very little was achieved by the U.S. National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA) from the scientific viewpoint. As to the alleged prestige that the space laboratory would bring to the Washington government, this was achieved in the early years when three North American astronaut crews lived there at different times.

With the official announcement in 1978 that Skylab would return in an uncontrollable way into our atmosphere, a new stage was begun--that of preparing world opinion for one of the most embarassing scientific setbacks of our era. Then they spoke of teams of doctors ready to go to any corner of the world to aid the victims of the deadly rain, of indemnifying the injured and of much danger sometimes and of little danger at other times. Businessmen did not let this opportunity pass them by. Scared people were sold such objects as official anti-Skylab hard hats and life insurance against fragments falling from space. Yesterday, Wednesday, 11 July 1979, the gigantic ship ended its moribund flight around our planet by disintegrating into more than 500 fragments. The large majority of them were swallowed by the Indian Ocean. At the end of 6 years of life it died without glory and without fanfare.

ROMESH CHANDRA ARRIVES EN ROUTE TO CARACAS

FL121809 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Romesh Chandra, secretary general of the WPC, has arrived in Havana en route to Caracas to attend the international conference in solidarity with Nicaragua. In an interview with national television news Chandra referred to aspects of that important meeting.

[Begin Chandra recording in English fading into Spanish translation] We believe that this conference is taking place at a very important, right and propitious moment to express the support of all peoples of the world with the just struggle being waged by the people of Nicaragua, which is in its final stage. At this time the conference will surely express its total and unconditional solidarity with the Sandinista [National Liberation] Front, the National Government of Reconstruction and the Nicaraguan people. At the present time it is necessary to promote international solidarity in face of the new maneuvers of imperialism which are trying to prevent a complete popular victory. Their wishes will not come true because at the moment the world is with Nicaragua. [end recording]

On the participation of the delegations, Romesh Chandra said that: [Begin Chandra recording] More than 60 countries from all continents--Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America--will be attending. Prominent individuals will be attending along with leaders of political parties--from a broad range of political parties which at this time support Nicaragua--general, radical, socialist and communist parties and national liberation movements from Africa and Asia, leaders of ruling parties from many countries and leaders of all types of organizations. One could say that this is a broad meeting by all of those who are in favor of peace and justice in general. [end recording]

On the situation in Nicaragua Chandra continued: [Begin Chandra recording] Imperialism and its reactionary allies will try to divide and weaken the liberation force. They have tried this and they have failed. Nevertheless these is need to keep the closest vigilance. We have always warned that imperialism, North American imperialism in the first place, tries to continue Somozism without Somoza. All this time this has been the slogan of our solidarity movement because this sort of attempt should not be allowed to succeed. These are the dangers I see at this moment. We believe that it is vitally important for the world to condemn these maneuvers and express their militant support for the Nicaraguan forces which have expressed their position in a very clear manner. They are not willing to allow nor will they ever allow imperialist interference in domestic affairs. [end recording]

VICE PRESIDENT GARCIA FRIAS ENDS VISIT TO PDRY

FL122123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2107 GMT 12 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Gullermo Garcia Frias, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has concluded a friendly and working visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Garcia Frias was received by 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, and the ministers of foreign affairs and state security, Muhammad Salih Muti' and Muham-ad 'Abdallah Muhsin, respectively.

Cuban Vice President Garcia Frias expressed satisfaction with the meetings with the Yemeni leaders which made it possible to learn the work being done for the success of the non-alined countries sixth summit conference. Guillermo Garcia--who was accompanied by Cuban First Vice Foreign Minister Rene Anillo--and the Yemeni leaders stressed the importance and significance of the summit for the unity of nonalined countries.

Arrives in Ethiopia

FL122249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2239 12 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, today arrived in Addis Ababa to deliver a message from our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam. Garcia Frias, who arrived from democratic Yemen [PDRY], and top officials of the Ethiopian Government will examine matters concerning the nonalined countries sixth summit conference.

ROCA MEETS WITH JAMAICAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN KINGSTON

FL130136 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0132 GMT 13 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Blas Roca, vice president of the Cuban Council of State, today met in Kingston with Percival Patterson, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Jamaica. Roca, who also is president of the Cuban National People's Government Assembly, arrived in Jamaica today for an official 2-day visit. He will meet with Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley.